

Mottram-in-Longdendale Urban
District Council.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health,



FOR THE YEAR 1903.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b29805417>

MOTTRAM-IN-LONGDENDALE URBAN DISTRICT
COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1903.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

January 30th, 1904.

Gentlemen,

I beg to submit to you my Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary conditions of your District during the year 1903, with statistics of sickness and mortality on Tables 1, 3, and 4.

Population—Census 1901	3,128
Estimate to middle of June, 1903	3,100
Area in acres	1,084
Birth-rate per 1,000 living	20.0
Death-rate per 1,000 living	9.5
Zymotic death-rate	0.9
Death-rate under 1 year to 1,000 births.....	112

During the past year the sanitary condition of the District has been very good. The Birth-rate has remained much the same as the last two years, but the Death-rate is exceptionally low, being the lowest ever recorded since the inception of first sanitary authority in 1874.

BIRTH-RATE.—The number of births registered was 62 (35 males and 27 females), equal to a birth-rate of 20.0 per 1,000, and is 5.6 below the mean birth-rate for the previous ten years, 1893 to 1902.

DEATH-RATE.—Thirty deaths were registered during the year (20 males and 10 females), equal to a death-rate of 9.6 per 1,000, and is 8.2 below the mean death-rate for the same ten years.

INFANT MORTALITY.—Seven of the deaths were Infants under One year of age, equal to a death-rate of 2.2 per 1,000 living, and 112 per 1,000 births registered, which compares very favourably with the corresponding average death-rate of Infants (179 per 1,000 births) from 1893 to 1902.

The causes of the seven deaths were registered as due to—Membranous Croup 1, Convulsions 2, Enteritis 1, Premature Birth 1, Congenital Cardiac Defect 1, Improper attention at Birth 1.

Since 1900 when the death-rate under One year reached 269 it has decreased in a very satisfactory manner as shown in the following table :—

1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
269.	73.	126.	112.

Included in the total deaths from One year upwards were—2 from Phthisis, 4 other Tubercular Diseases, 3 Heart Disease, 2 Membranous Croup, 1 Cancer, 5 Old Age.

INQUESTS.—The Coroner held four inquests on the bodies of persons who died in the district. The verdict in one case was given as probably due to Apoplexy. In another Heart failure, probably due to fatty degeneration. In the third case Suicide by drowning. The fourth an infant (Concealment of birth) a verdict of manslaughter being recorded.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—The number of cases notified was 10, viz. :—3 Membranous Croup, 4 Erysipelas.

ZYMOTIC MORTALITY.—Three cases of Membranous Croup, equal to death-rate of 0.9 per 1,000.

The Scarlet Fever cases all occurred in the same house in May, and the origin unaccountable, as they had not been away from home, and the district had been entirely free from the disease for over a year.

ERYSIPELAS.—A few mild cases (four in all) scattered over the district and in no way connected with each other. One in Mottram Moor, One on Mottram Road, and One in Bank street, Broadbottom. The only instance in which the cause was apparent was the last, this person was attacked twice in a few months in the same house, the cause being due to noxious emanation from the street grid, which was close to the door of the house.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL. — The proposed Isolation Hospital for the three districts of Mottram, Hollingworth, and Tintwistle, is now erected and was ready for the reception of patients in October last. An Ambulance has also been provided, and Nurse appointed.

ACTION TAKEN TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—Isolation is carried out as far as possible, and the parents of children suffering from infectious diseases are instructed to keep all other members of the family from school, and other people's children from entering the infected house, until the Medical Attendant informs them that all risk of infection is over. Printed instructions to this effect are also forwarded immediately upon receipt of notification, a copy of which will be found at the end of this Report. Information is also given to the schoolmaster. The premises are examined for insanitary conditions. Disinfectants are also supplied gratuitously during the illness, and the clothes and bedding subsequently disinfected.

Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act was adopted by the Council and came into force in June.

WATER SUPPLY.—The public supply is obtained from the Manchester Corporation Arnfield Springs, and is good, and plentiful.

MILK SUPPLY.—There are no milk shops, the supply being obtained from the surrounding farms.

LODGING-HOUSES.—One only in the District, and this has been frequently visited, and found clean and in order.

NOXIOUS TRADES.—The only one of this description is a Knacker's Yard. This has been frequently visited, and found in a clean and sanitary condition.

SEWAGE WORKS.—The method of treatment is by tanks, filters, and land. The filters are acting efficiently, the Mersey and Irwell Joint Committee's Inspector has made several

visits to the works during the year and all samples taken by him have been classed as good effluents.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT.—There are 29 Workshops in the District. They have frequently been visited, and found to be clean, well ventilated, and in good order.

COWSHEDS, DAIRIES, SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.—These have also been visited, and on the whole the premises have been clean, and the animals in good condition.

INSPECTION.—The District has been inspected periodically by myself and Inspector, and sanitary defects reported and remedied.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.—Paving the foot walks has been going on steadily for some time and the improvement is now very noticeable in all parts of the District.

REFUSE REMOVAL.—This is under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector (Mr. Pitt), who has performed his duties in a most satisfactory manner. The emptying of ashpits and other refuse is done monthly by contract. 1,300 loads have been collected and taken to the Council's tip. He estimates the solid matter produced at the sewage works to be about seven tons. He also reports that during the year most of the insanitary conditions found on various properties during our periodical inspections of the District, and subsequently reported to the Council, have been dealt with. Such as building additional closets, and ashpits where the accommodation was insufficient, sanitary improvements of others, reducing the dimensions of large ashpits, draining various properties, closing of cesspools, and a number of minor nuisances.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

W. E. S. BURNETT, M.O.H.

TABLE I.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1903
AND PREVIOUS 10 YEARS.

YEAR.	Po-ula- tion esti- mated to Middle of each year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				Deaths of Resi- dents regis- tered in Public Institu- tions beyond the District.	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.	
		Numb'r	Rate.*	Under 1 Year of age.		At all Ages.			Num- ber	Rate.*
				Num- ber.	Rate per 1,00 Births Regis- tered.	Num- ber.	Rate.*			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1893	3270	112	34.2	30	267	77	23.5		77	23.5
1894	3270	72	22.0	17	236	59	18.0		59	18.0
1895	3270	99	30.2	12	121	50	15.2		50	15.2
1896	3270	83	25.3	22	265	74	22.6		74	22.6
1897	3404	90	26.4	11	122	60	17.6		60	17.6
1898	3404	91	26.7	15	164	57	16.7		57	16.7
1899	3404	93	27.3	15	161	56	16.4		56	16.4
1900	3404	63	18.5	17	269	55	16.1		55	16.1
1901	3128	68	21.7	5	73	40	12.7	2	42	13.4
1902	3128	63	20.1	8	116	49	15.6	1	50	15.9
Averages for years 1893-1902.	3295	83	25.6	15	179	57	17.8		58.0	17.9
1903.	3100	62	20.0	7	112	30	9.6		30	9.6

Number of Inhabited Houses ... 747
Average Number of Persons per House 4.1
At Census of 1901.

TABLE II.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR 1903.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.						
	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Membranous Croup	3	1	2				
Enteritis	1	1					
Phthisis	2				1	1	
Other Tubercular Diseases	4			3	1		
Cancer, Malignant Disease	1					1	
Premature Birth...	1	1					
Heart Disease.....	3	1				1	1
Suicides	1					1	
All other causes ...	14	3				5	6
All causes.....	30	7	2	3	2	9	7

TABLE III.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1903.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.				
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.			
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	25 to 65.
Membranous Croup	3	1	1	1	
Erysipelas	4				4
Scarlet Fever ..	3		1	2	
Total	10	1	2	3	4

MOTTRAM-IN-LONGDENDALE URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITY.

GENERAL PRECAUTIONS

To be Observed to Prevent the Spread of Infectious Diseases in all Cases, whether Mild or Severe.

1. Remove from the room all curtains, carpets, and clothes from cupboards and drawers before the patient enters it.
2. The Person affected should be confined in a room to which no one is admitted except the attendant, the door kept closed, and the outside of the doorway covered with a sheet kept constantly wet with disinfectants.
3. In place of using pocket handkerchiefs, use small pieces of rag for wiping the mouth and nose, so that after once being used they can be burned.
4. No waste food or milk that has been in the infected room should be eaten or drunk by any other person, but at once burned, and all milk and water used in the infected house for drinking purposes should be boiled.
5. A fire should always be kept in the sick room, and the discharges from the bowels and kidneys should be received into vessels with a layer of sawdust at the bottom, covered with disinfecting powder, and the evacuation covered with another layer of disinfectant and sawdust, and burned in the room.
6. Cups and other vessels used about the patient should be placed in some disinfectant, and then washed in hot water, and the water in which they are washed disinfected before thrown away.
7. The Window of the Sick Room should be open as much as possible, taking care to avoid draught.
8. A large glazed vessel, containing Carbolic Acid and Water (about 2ozs. to the gallon) should always stand in the room to receive the body or bed linen when it is about to be changed. And it should be allowed to remain in it for at least an hour. It should then be boiled, and kept boiling for a quarter of an hour, and frequently stirred with a stick, so that every part shall be brought into contact with the boiling water, then thoroughly washed and hung out in the air for a few days.
9. The Slopstone Pipes should be kept clean, and disinfectants freely poured down them, and the drains flushed and kept free and clean; the Midden emptied, and all refuse on the premises removed.
10. No children or adults should go from an infected house to any Place of Worship, School, or Public Assembly. Nor should any one be allowed to enter the infected house until the medical attendant certifies that all danger of infecting others is over, and the house and clothes thoroughly disinfected and cleaned.

SCARLET FEVER.

1. No children or persons having had Scarlet Fever should return to school or business for 8 weeks from the commencement of the illness, unless the Medical Attendant certifies the infection to be over at an earlier date.
2. All children in the infected house should be kept from school, and from playing or mixing with other children, and before returning to school should have clean clothes, that have previously been disinfected and washed.

ENTERIC (TYPHOID) FEVER.

The principal source of Infection in this Disease is in the evacuations from the bowels and the urine. The evacuations and the vessels used to receive them should be strictly treated according to Rules 5 and 6, and waste food and milk as per Rule 4, General Regulations.

DIPHTHERIA.

This Disease is very liable to be spread by the breath, and care should always be taken to avoid kissing or bending over the patient, so as to inhale the breath. The precautions necessary as regards school attendance are those mentioned under the head of Scarlet Fever.

SMALL-POX.

The patient, if not at once removed to a Hospital, should be isolated, and all persons living in the same and adjoining houses over 10 years of age re-vaccinated, unless protected by previous attack of small-pox, or having been re-vaccinated within 10 years.

The exposure of infectious persons or clothing in public is punishable under the "Public Health Act," and a fine, not exceeding **Five Pounds**, may be imposed for such exposure.

W. E. S. BURNETT,

Medical Officer of Health.

Disinfectants may be obtained on application to the Sanitary Inspector, Mottram.



